

PRIEST IS DEFIANT AT CHARGE INQUIRY

"Called to Be Thrown to Lions at Farrel Circus," Says Father Farrell.

WON'T ANSWER QUERIES

William B. Farrell, rector of St. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, showed open hostility to Commissioner Charles H. Strong and refused to answer questions at the inquiry in the Bar Association rooms yesterday.

He would not comment on the pamphlets he had written attacking the investigation and said he had no respect for the whole proceeding, as his subordination was an outrage and he was summoned merely to be "harassed, belittled and assassinated, just as you did Tom Mulry."

Father Farrell was coached by William S. Butler of 190 Montague street, Brooklyn, who received permission from the commissioner to advise the clergyman in place of Stephen C. Baldwin, kept away by illness.

At the start of the proceedings, when Father Farrell acknowledged writing the words "In America" in the two leaflets, "Charity for Revenue," which were distributed among Catholic churches and sent to the Legislature, Commissioner Strong said:

"There is a serious indictment in these pamphlets. If there is a conspiracy against the Roman Catholic Church I should know it."

Father Farrell besides admitting that he had written booklets with the titles mentioned said he was the author also of four letters protesting against the investigation.

"I am the only citizen in Greater New York who has been subpoenaed here," he exclaimed. "I knew that I was going to be called and that I was going to be thrown to the lions."

When John Kirkland Clark, Commissioner Strong's assistant, denied that the priest was the only witness who had been subpoenaed the latter characterized the summoning of him last Friday as a "sneak attack" and asserted that the Commissioner had no right to have him questioned for expressing his private opinion.

Mr. Clark asked Father Farrell if he understood the status of the investigation.

Says Father Farrell: "I understand Commissioner Strong was appointed by Gov. Whitman at the solicitation of Homer Folke," was the answer.

"The appointment, as you know," returned Mr. Clark, "was under the Moreland act, to which I call your attention."

"You need not call attention to it," returned Father Farrell. "I have no respect for the whole proceeding."

He produced an anonymous pamphlet in which many newspaper headlines and snippets were collected to show the general press opinion of the investigation.

"The people who got up this pamphlet are a set of skunks," he said vehemently. "I want that to go on the record."

On Mr. Clark's accusing him of disseminating through the State false statements the priest retorted with a reference to the death of Thomas M. Mulry, late president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, who testified as to his conduct as a member of the State Board of Charities.

"I understand Mr. Mulry died of natural causes," asserted Mr. Clark.

"I am not sure of that," said the witness. "I have the testimony of his family that he was in perfect health prior to his appearing here."

Finally Father Farrell declined to submit to any further questioning on the advice of his attorney, who asked that the investigators be seeking to inquire into the priest's private affairs.

"Don't you think," Commissioner Strong asked the clergyman, "that you owe it to me to discuss these pamphlets, since they have been circulated publicly?"

"No, I don't," said Father Farrell. "I would meet you privately and discuss the matter with you, but you have no right to drag me out here in this public manner. I intend to stand on the pamphlets."

William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the Charities Department, endeavored to draw an explanation from Father Farrell concerning the comments in his articles, and the priest replied warmly:

"I refuse to bother my head with your questions. The local press is standing there asking me questions."

The priest, however, related how he was informed by the editor of a Brooklyn newspaper that he had been subpoenaed to appear before the committee.

After being excused from the stand the priest issued this statement:

"My examination before Commissioner Strong was farcical in the extreme. Notwithstanding the fact that the pamphlets I wrote were put in evidence at the beginning of my examination, yet the Commissioner permitted Mr. Hotchkiss to subject me to a long and grilling cross-examination on those pamphlets and on my attitude toward the commission. All this was done in an endeavor to get before the Commission and to record testimony highly improper and immaterial upon any theory."

Opinion was divided among lawyers present at the hearing as to whether Father Farrell, after refusing to obey the Commissioner's admonition to answer, could be punished for contempt of court in an extra judicial proceeding. It was contended that the priest would commit upon the pamphlets only in the event of civil proceedings. After Father Farrell had refused E. A. Moore, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was called to the witness chair by John M. Hawley, counsel for the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Moore asked the witness if he had made the collection society of his own responsibility. The printing had been ordered by him, he explained, and the bills were charged to him. He had even been censured by the association, according to his story, until he explained that it was a private enterprise.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

To Redem \$1,000,000 Bonds.

The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company has decided to redeem on July 1, 1916, the entire outstanding issue of \$1,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, the January 1, 1920, payment will be made at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, which is trustee for the bonds. The price named for the redemption of the issue is 100 and accrued interest.

JUSTICE DECIDES TO-DAY ON ST. PATRICK'S PARADE

Greenbaum Hears A. O. H. "Regulars" and "Outlaws" Argue, but His Pleas for Compromise Are Scored—Title to Property May Be Affected.

WON'T ANSWER QUERIES

"It's a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee," exclaimed Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum last evening after he had listened to the arguments of the two rival factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians as to which shall hold the annual St. Patrick's Day parade in this city on Friday. He will make his decision to-day.

The two words "In America" and a valuable bit of theatre property at 116th street and Fifth avenue for the purpose of contention. Both sides finally admitted this, although at first they tried to maintain that their argument was to who should be marshal of the parade.

The permit was issued to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York County, by Police Commissioner Woods at Mayor Mitchell's order. The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, New York County, thereupon applied for an injunction to prevent the other faction, which they assert is composed of men suspended from the national organization because of non-payment of dues, from using the permit for a parade. An injunction was also applied for by the Ancient Order of Hibernians to issue the "regulars" a permit and cancel the first one.

Words "In America" the Basis.

The words "In America" are the distinguishing mark of the two bodies. The national organization contains them in its name and the "outlaws" omit them. The property, owned by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is the subject of a lawsuit. Both sides believe that recognition or non-recognition of the words "In America" is the key to the ownership of the parade permit, will have a bearing on the disposition of the property when the case is tried.

The hearing was a stormy one. Governor Tim Healy, leader of the "outlaws," was there with John J. O'Connell of 31 Nassau street, their lawyer, and about 100 followers. Roderick Kennedy, president of the "regulars," was there with J. Power Donnellan as attorney and an equal number of loyal ones.

Mr. Donnellan explained first that the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America was founded in 1828 and that the New York county division had held a parade every year in this city for seventy years. Under a city ordinance of 1914 it has a right to permit for a parade unless a complaint is made against the celebration as a nuisance.

The ordinance provides that any organization which has paraded for five years shall be free from restrictions. Assistant City Corporation Counsel Lehman, who had been served with a writ to appear, endeavored to explain that this was not imperative, but that the city would increase the storage charges from 1/2 of 1 cent per 100 pounds for every five days after five free days to 1 cent per 100 pounds after five free days. The advanced tariffs proposed by the trunk line railroads for the city would increase the storage charges from 1/2 of 1 cent per 100 pounds for every five days after five free days to 1 cent per 100 pounds after five free days. The advanced tariffs proposed by the trunk line railroads for the city would increase the storage charges from 1/2 of 1 cent per 100 pounds for every five days after five free days to 1 cent per 100 pounds after five free days.

The managers of the trunk line think, would cause the ships to move their goods to warehouses sooner. The shipper says that, although the roads have provided plenty of storage space for flour in New York, the railroads have not provided a large part of this space, leaving room for not more than about 500,000 barrels of flour.

In the course of the argument before Examiner Haggerty it was brought out that the supply of flour on hand in New York is not imperative, but that the city would increase the storage charges from 1/2 of 1 cent per 100 pounds for every five days after five free days to 1 cent per 100 pounds after five free days. The advanced tariffs proposed by the trunk line railroads for the city would increase the storage charges from 1/2 of 1 cent per 100 pounds for every five days after five free days to 1 cent per 100 pounds after five free days.

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\$22,000,000 IN NEW STATE LAND BANK

Success in First Year Set Forth by Superintendent Richards.

EXPLAINS CREDIT UNIONS

ALBANY, March 14.—Savings and loan associations with total resources of almost \$22,000,000 have become members of the Land Bank of the State of New York, according to the forthcoming annual report of Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, on savings and loan associations of the State.

"It is probable that no institution was ever organized which has been more misrepresented both by its avowed advocates and its opponents than the corporation that is now beginning business so modestly and so economically," says Mr. Richards. "It is intended to be a central institution for all the local savings and loan associations of the State, with power to group them in procuring money to loan upon real estate values, both urban and rural, on reasonable terms."

"It has been compared to a Federal reserve bank, and does bear somewhat the same relationship to the member associations that a Federal reserve bank bears to the member banks. It was conceived and introduced in the Legislature a year before the Federal reserve act was passed. Membership is entirely voluntary."

"Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered and the fact that the times have hardly been suitable for its rapid development, its first issue of bonds has been sold upon a 4 1/2 per cent basis and it is expected to be introduced in the Legislature a year before the Federal reserve act was passed. Membership is entirely voluntary."

"Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered and the fact that the times have hardly been suitable for its rapid development, its first issue of bonds has been sold upon a 4 1/2 per cent basis and it is expected to be introduced in the Legislature a year before the Federal reserve act was passed. Membership is entirely voluntary."

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CRITICIZES THE LEGISLATURE. Assemblyman McQuinn Calls It "Inefficient."

ALBANY, March 14.—Declaring that the Legislature is "inefficient" and criticizing the Panama-Pacific State Commission expenditures as "most lavish and extravagant," Assemblyman McQuinn, Republican of Kings, appeared to-day before the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to urge favorable action on three bills.

One of the bills would change the time for the commission to hold its final detailed report of expenditures from June 30, to which it was just extended by the Legislature, back to March 31; another would call for commission to investigate the Panama-Pacific expenditures; and the third would call for a general investigation of all legislative expenditures and legislative committee expenses.

With regard to the last bill Mr. McQuinn said that Elihu Root during the constitutional convention declared that there are many persons connected with the Legislature who are not "earning their way."

The Legislature has become inefficient simply because it has not the tools to work with. Mr. McQuinn said, and if the same amount of money as is now spent for persons he believes do not earn it were applied to supplying a clerk for every member of the Legislature to do all the messenger work they now are called on to do results could not fail to come.

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